



**General Assembly
Security Council**

Distr.: General
16 November 2005

Original: English

**General Assembly
Sixtieth session
Agenda item 19
Question of Cyprus**

**Security Council
Sixtieth year**

**Letter dated 14 November 2005 from the Permanent
Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 10 November 2005, addressed to you by Mr. Reşat Çağlar, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, forwarding the letter of Mr. Serdar R. Denktaş, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of Mr. Denktaş's letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Baki İlkin
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



**Annex to the letter dated 14 November 2005 from
the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the
United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to convey herewith a copy of the letter dated 2 November 2005 addressed to you by Mr. Serdar R. Denktaş, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see enclosure).

(Signed) Reşat Çaglar
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

Enclosure

I would like to bring to your kind attention an unfortunate provocative incident that took place yesterday when the Greek Cypriot parliamentarian, Marios Matsakis, who is also a member of the European Parliament, removed the Turkish flag from an unmanned observation post in Akincilar village, violating also the integrity of the buffer zone in the course of his hostile action.

This was an act of provocation against the Turkish Cypriot side and can clearly be explained by the ongoing escalation of hostility of the Greek Cypriot side towards the Turkish Cypriots. Matsakis may also be trying to weather his own troubles by diverting attention from charges he is facing regarding blackmail and illicit trade of historical artefacts, which recently culminated in the waiving of his diplomatic immunity by the European Parliament. Nevertheless, he is on record saying that the removal of the flag from the post was in line with his "parliamentary duties".

Attempts to portray this act as an isolated incident fail to convince anyone with the barest knowledge of the Greek Cypriot side's policies fuelling hatred against the Turkish Cypriot people and their consequences, which have been conveyed to you on numerous occasions, most recently by President Talat in his letter dated 12 October 2005. The declaration of 2005 as the "Year for the Remembrance and Honouring of EOKA Liberation Struggle" and the realization of the Nikiforos military exercise in October 2005, after several years of restraint, are just two examples of the Greek Cypriot side's hostile policies.

Acts of provocation and violation of the buffer zone from the Greek Cypriot side do not promote reconciliation, especially at a time when we, on our part, have taken bold steps towards fostering confidence and good-neighbourly relations between the two sides on the island. We feel it our duty to bring to your attention and strongly protest the Greek Cypriot deputy's action. We hope and expect that the United Nations will do more to ensure that the Greek Cypriot side refrains from offensive behaviour, which increases the lack of confidence between the two peoples of the island.

(Signed) Serdar R. Denktas
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs

**General Assembly
Security Council**Distr.: General
16 November 2005

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixtieth session
Agenda item 19
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixtieth year**Letter dated 16 November 2005 from the Permanent
Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General**

Upon instructions from my Government, and with reference to the ongoing efforts to prepare the ground for negotiations to resume on the Cyprus question, I wish to express our deep concern and disappointment about a number of suspicious and groundless assertions put forth by the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr. Talat, concerning a so-called "rising trend of racism, chauvinism and ultra-nationalism among the Greek Cypriots". It is all the more suspicious that Mr. Talat chose to make these allegations on the eve of his recent visit to New York and his meeting with you, during which he discussed, as per his subsequent public statements, the issue of the resumption of negotiations on the Cyprus question. Both the substance and the format, as well as the timing of these allegations raise serious questions as to the real intentions and the overall objectives of the Turkish side and do not portend well for the future prospects of the efforts to achieve a just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem.

Firm in his plan of tactics that was designed after the 2004 referendums and unable to be swayed from it despite the important developments that have taken place ever since, Mr. Talat has unwaveringly and consistently engaged in an effort to promote his objectives to upgrade the status of the illegal regime set up in the occupied area of Cyprus by hiding his intentions under the guise of the so-called ending of the isolation of the Turkish Cypriots, which is presented as either a reward for "the good ones" or a threat to and leverage on "the bad ones". In the same vein, Mr. Talat has continued with his attempts to demonize those with whom he will have to negotiate once the resumption of the talks will be decided, through a series of unfounded accusations of unwillingness to solve the problem. Even more serious and dangerous is his decision to envenom the relations between the members of the two communities in Cyprus, as reflected in his allegations relating to so-called racist, chauvinistic and ultra-nationalistic attitudes among the Greek Cypriots and hostility towards the Turkish Cypriots.

The everyday peaceful and amicable interaction between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots following the partial lifting of restrictions on the freedom of



movement, which had been imposed by the occupation regime for 29 years, and the over 15 million crossings that we have witnessed since April 2003 provide concrete and sound evidence that no hostility or lack of confidence exist among ordinary people and unambiguously show that Mr. Talat's allegations are totally unfounded and false. His attempts to overstate minor incidents and distort the underlying facts can only contribute to the germination of suspicions and mistrust between the two communities and raise the question whether Mr. Talat wishes the return to past policies of the Turkish Cypriot leadership, namely the theory that the two communities cannot live together. These allegations do not contribute to the aim of the reunification of the island and are, in fact, nothing more than an effort aimed at diverting attention from the current hardening of the positions of the Turkish side.

In addition, such provocative and inflammatory statements run contrary to the spirit and letter of what the then Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Kieran Prendergast, said during his briefing to the Security Council on 22 June 2005, namely "that a settlement would only be possible if the parties acted towards each other in a way that conveyed respect, understanding for one another's concerns and a desire for an early settlement".

It should also be pointed out that the Republic of Cyprus is a working democracy based on the rule of law and the full respect, promotion and protection of human rights and public freedoms. Furthermore, with the accession of the Republic of Cyprus to the European Union, all of its citizens, be they Greek Cypriots or Turkish Cypriots, automatically became citizens of the European Union, an area which is founded on the respect for human rights and the rule of law, and they are all entitled to and benefit from all the rights of European citizens.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Andreas D. Mavroyiannis